[illegible] which is to be closed. Another pole is placed across the lower portion of the harness, [illegible] fully leaning poles and lashed in position. The skin is then performed and fastened to the [illegible] frame. When holes are to be enlarged, they are fixed on a similar frame, consisting of four [illegible] poles, in which the side poles are anchored in the ground perpendicularly (B, 5, c).

Construction of snow igloos and all seal making is done by men. Young girls assist [illegible] while mothers tie spread skin and women commonly erect the poles for stretching and softening seaskins.

Machines employed by the Eskis have either been purchased from traders or obtained from white sources. Among the machines in the former category are sewing machines, owned by women but purchased by men, and outboard motors, the property of men. A pulley is a common possession and is the fall is used in conjunction with an improvised winch to pull boats out of the water. The winch is made by driving two poles about four inches in diameter and five feet long into the ground about six feet apart. Each pole is grooved on the side which is away from the water and about six inches from the top. A smooth green pole, about four inches in diameter, is fitted into these grooves to serve as a winch. The pull of the boat is sufficient to keep the winch from slipping out of the grooves. A handle is made by lashing a green spruce pole, about two feet long and two inches in diameter, at right angles to the winch.

Every household uses such cooking utensils as frying pans, straight handles varying in size from one to five quarts, coffee pots, bowls, plates, cups, silver plated spoons and forks, wash basins, and washtubs. A few families have also accumulated china cups and dishes. Kettles and pots are generally owned for storing homebrew and may also function as baby bottles, medicinicbs, and sugar bowls. The fifty pound drums in which dehydrated milk is purchased are used to store rice and flour. Empty sugar and flour sacks are widely used to contain tea, rice, meat, and many other commodities. Discarded oil tins are used for storing gasoline and kerosene.

Presumably manufactured utensils include moosehide gun cases, embroidered with silk thread, needle cases, made of scraps of cotton cloth, sewing kits of velvet lined with pockets and embroidered with silk thread, and envelopes of birch bark containing snow lice or pounded brown cotton.

Productive capital. In general the produce goods needed by an individual or family, both home manufactured and purchased, are found in every settlement. Thus each family is in an equal position to secure or create necessary consumer goods. Even if an object is not owned by an individual, it may generally be borrowed from others within the winter settlement or from nearby neighbors. If not immediately required by the owner, such articles are readily loaned, and rent is rarely or never demanded. If an outboard motor is loaned, the borrower is only expected to supply his own gasoline. When dogs are loaned, it is with the sole stipulation that they will be reasonably well fed and otherwise cared for. In short, the necessary productive capital is widely distributed or generally accessible.

EXPLOITATIVE ACTIVITIES

During nine or more months of the year, from the middle of August till late in May, the Eskis Indians are actively occupied in exploiting the resources of their sub-Arctic environ-